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A NEW GENUS FOR A NEW ORIBATID MITE SPECIES (ORIBATEI, CERATOZETOIDEA) FROM THE UKRAINE

Type material of the new species, assigned here to a new genus is deposited in the Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology, Kiev.

Ceresella Pavlitshenko, gen. n.

Type-species: *Ceresella venusta* Pavlitshenko, sp. n.

Gender: feminine.

Ceresella (Lat.) — deminutive, endearment term from Ceres, Roman goddess of fields, agriculture, rural lifer and cereals, daughter of Saturnus and Rhea, mother of Proserpina.

Diagnosis. Adults of this genus are unique among the Ceratozetoidea in having the following combination of character states: rostrum dentate; lamellae narrow, converging; lamellar cusps long, with lateral dentes; translamella absent; bothridium with well developed dorsal and ventral scales; tutorium broad, lamelliform, distal margin dentate; pedotectum I with dentes on distal margin; without horizontal folds in integument between and dorsad of acetabula II and III; immovable pteromorphs curved ventrad, without line of desclerotization; posterior notogastral tectum present, divided medially, with overlapping lobes; 4 pairs of porose areas and 10 pairs of hotogastral setae present; custodium long, narrow; 6 pairs genital setae, 1 pair aggenital setae, 2 pairs anal and 3 pairs adanal setae present; solenidion Φ_2 arising from anterodorsal apophysis of tibia I.

Ceresella venusta Pavlitshenko, sp. n.

Venusta (Lat.) — beautiful, handsome, pretty, lovely etc.

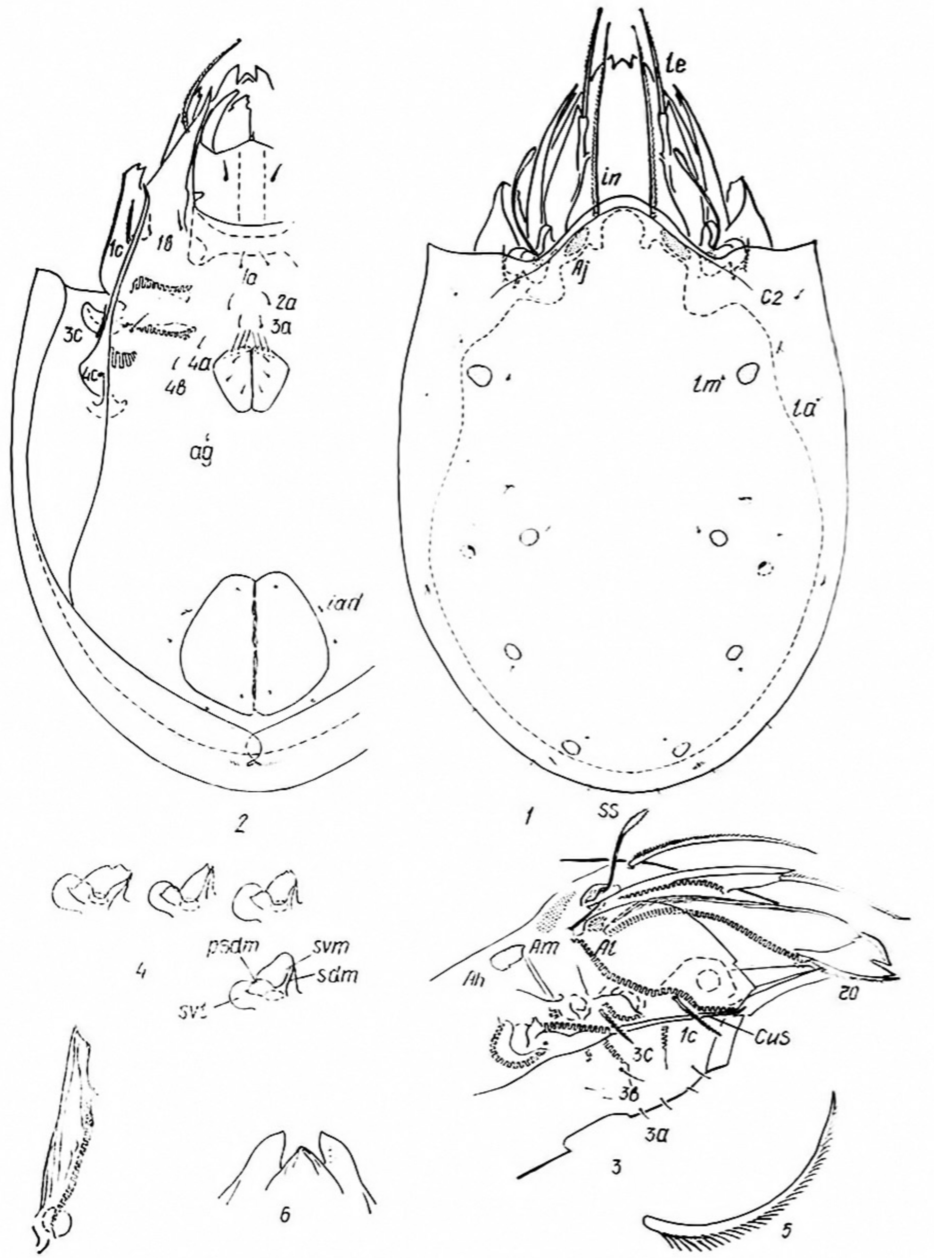
Material. Holotype ♂, Ukraine, Lugansk Oblast, Lugansk Nature Reserve, from soi, 12.11.1988, (Borovik). Paratypes: 8 ♂, 13 ♀ with same data as holotype; 2 ♂, ♀, Ukraine, Crimea, cape Kazantip, from soil, 3♂, 3 ♀ from sandy soil, 08.08.1980, (Sergienko).

Adult. Measurements (μm). Mean ventral length: males (n=13) 397 (range: 384—400), (holotype 400); females (n=18) 442 (432—448). Mean notogastral width: males 240 (224—256), (holotype 256); females 266 (256—272).

Integument. Smooth.

Prodorsum. Rostrum with short medial and two long, strong lateral teeth (Fig., *1*, *2*, *6*). Seta ro (length 51—56) barbed, extending beyond tip of rostrum (Fig. 5). Lamellae (80—86) converging. Cusp (32—40) with strong pointed lateral dentes (5—6) (Fig., *7*), without medial dentes; bearing thick, barbed seta le (64—72). Interlamellar distance at base of cusps 43—51. Translamella absent. Seta in (104—112) thick, barbed, extending anteriad of tip of cusps. Bothridial scale svm relatively large, long, with 1 or 2 lateral points (Fig., *4*); sdm small, svl large, rounded; free margin of psdm strongly convex. Sensillus (ss) directed anteromediad, about 80 long, with small slightly claviform head, bilaterally barbed. Seta ex (26—29) finely barbed. Porose area Aj large, oval (16—22).

Lateral aspect of podosoma. Pteromorphs immovable, without line of desclerotization, with rounded free margin. Tutorium about 120 long (fused portion without dorsal spines), extending well anteriad of insertion of seta ro; with longitudinal striae along dorsal margin; distal margin



Ceresella venusta sp. n.: *1* — dorsal aspect; *2* — ventral aspect; *3* — lateral aspect of podosoma; *4* — bothridium (variations in shape of svm scale); *5* — rostral seta; *6* — rostrum (dorsal aspect); *7* — lamella. *2, 5, 7* — holotype; *1, 3, 4, 6* — paratypes.

Ceresella venusta sp. n.: *1* — дорсальная сторона; *2* — вентральная сторона; *3* — подосома, вид сбоку; *4* — ботридий (изменчивость формы svm чешуи); *5* — ростральная щетинка; *6* — рострум (дорсально); *7* — ламелла. *2, 5, 7* — голотип *1, 3, 4, 6* — паратипы.

dentate dorsally, with 2 dentes (Fig., *3*). Without horizontal folds in integument between and dorsad of acetabulae II and III. Porose areas Al, Ah, Am present. Porose areas irregular in shape to subcircular (Al) or to suboval (Ah, Am). Pedotectum I large, with a dens on distal margin, ventral margin tapering (Fig., *2, 3*).

Notogaster. Anterior margin strongly convex medially. Notogaster with 4 pairs of porose areas and 10 pairs of very short, smooth notogastral setae (2—4), with c_2 and la longest (Fig., *1*).

Ventral region. Coxisternal setae sparsely barbed, 1c (32 µm long) and 3c (29) longer and thicker than other setae. Setae 1a, 2a, 3a, 4a, 4b (6—9), 1b (13), 3b (10—16) thin and tapering. Setae 4c absent, only alveolae present. Genital setae g_1—g_3 (10—12) longer than g_4—g_6, positioned close to anterior margin of genital plate. Aggenital setae minute and smooth, 4—6. Anal and adanal setae (ca. 2 µm long) are similar to notogastral setae, sometimes not evident. Lurifissuza iad present. Custodium needle-shaped, very long, almost reaching anterior margin of pedotectum I (Fig., *2*, *3*).

Legs. Tarsi heterotridactylous. Setation (I—IV): trochanters, 1—1—2—1; femora 5—5—3—2, genua, 3(1)—3(1)—1(1)—2, tibiae, 4(2)—4(1)—3(1)—3(1), tarsi, 20(2)—15(2)—15—12. Seta l'on femur III present. Genua I, II and femur II with well developed ventral spurs. Ventral carina on femora III and IV with rounded anterior margin. Tibia I with anterodorsal apophysis bearing solenidion φ_2. Tibia II with dorsal transversal fold.

Remarks. The new species is similar to *Ceratozetella sellnicki* (Rajski, 1958) and to *Cyrtozetes* Behan-Pelletier, 1985 species. Adult *C. venusta* gen. et sp. n. can be distinguished from other Ceratozetidae by having medially divided posterior notogastral tectum with overlapping, unfused lobes; from other Ceratozetinae by having broad tutorium with dentate distal margin; from *Cyrtozetes* species by having the following combination: anterodorsal apophysis of tibia I present, custodium reaching the level of pedotectum I, sensillus bilaterally barbed, in contrast with anterodorsal apophysis of tibia I absent, custodium not reaching the level of pedotectum I, sensillus with heavily barbed head in species of *Cyrtozetes*. The presence of a dens on distal margin of pedotectum I is a unique peculiarity of *C. venusta* gen. et sp. n. among Ceratozetoidea.

Discussion. The closest relatives of *Ceresella* gen. n. belong to Ceratozetidae, but adults of this genus have a posterior hotogastral tectum. This character state is widely distributed in Brachypylina, but Ceratozetidae lack it (Grandjean, 1954 — see Behan-Pelletier, 1988; Behan-Pelletier, Ryabinin, 1991). An examination of certain Ceratozetoid species for the distribution of this character state resulted in following: (1) medially divided posterior notogastral tectum with overlapping, unfused lobes present in *Mycobates parmeliae, M. nadiji* (Mycobatidae Grandjean, 1953) and *Ceresella venusta* gen. et sp. n. (Ceratozetidae Jacot, 1925); (2) undivided posterior notogastral tectum present in *Minunthozetes pseudofusiger, M. semirufus, Punctoribates punctum, P. hexagonus, P. zachvatkini, P. sphaericus, P. sellnicki, P. mundus, P. manzanoensis, P. minimus, Allozetes latus* (Mycobatidae), *Chamobates voigtsi, Ch. spinosus, Ch. kieviensis, Ch. sergienkae, Ch. subglobulus, Ch. borealis, Ch. callipygis* (Chamobatidae Thor, 1938), *Heterozetes palustris* (Zetomimizidae Shaldybina, 1965), *Cyrtozetes rectangularis* (Ceratozetidae); (3) posterior notogastral tectum absent in *Ceratozetes gracilis, C. peritus, C. laticuspidatus, C. minutissimus, C. rostroundulatus, Ceratozetella sellnicki, Ceratozetoides cisalpinus, Trichoribates trimaculatus, Diapterobates humeralis, Melanozetes mollicomus* (Ceratozetidae). Inclusion of *Ceresella* gen. n. and *Cyrtozetes* to Ceratozetoidea is tentative.

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НОВИЙ РІД ДЛЯ НОВОГО ВИДУ ОРИБАТИДНИХ КЛІЩІВ (ORIBATEI, CERATOZETOIDAE) З УКРАЇНИ. ПАВЛИЧЕНКО П. Г.— ВЕСТН. ЗООЛ., 1993, № 5.— Встановлено новий рід *Ceresella* Pavlitshenko gen. n. для *C. venusta* Pavlitshenko sp. n., знайденого на території України. Типовий матеріал зберігається в Інституті зоології АН України. Новий рід відрізняється від близького *Ceratozetella* Shaldybina, 1966 широкими передніми краями туторіїв і наявністю на задній частині нотогастра тектума, поділеного навпіл медіальною вирізкою. Від іншого близького *Cyrtozetes* Behan-Pelletier, 1985 новий рід відрізняється наявністю антеріодорсальної апофізи на гомілці I.

НОВЫЙ РОД ДЛЯ НОВОГО ВИДА ОРИБАТИДНЫХ КЛЕЩЕЙ (ORIBATEI, CERATOZETOIDAE) С УКРАИНЫ. ПАВЛИЧЕНКО П. Г.— ВЕСТН. ЗООЛ., 1993, № 5.— Установлен новый род *Ceresella* Pavlishenko gen. n., для *C. venusta* Pavlitshenko sp. n., обнаруженного на территории Украины. Типовой материал хранится в Институте зоологии АН Украины. Новый род отличается от близкого *Ceratozetella* Shaldybina, 1966 широкими передними краями туториев и наличием на задней части нотогастра тектума, разделенного медиальной вырезкой. От другого близкого *Cyrtozetes* Behan-Pelletier, 1985 новый род отличается наличием антериодорсальной апофизы на голени I.

РЕФЕРАТ ДЕПОНИРОВАННОЙ СТАТЬИ

Фенология весеннего пролета птиц в котловине Торейских озер и ее окрестностях / Головушкин М. И., Осипова М. А.— Киев, 1993.— 34 с.—Библиогр. 13 назв.— Рус.— Деп. в ВИНИТИ 13.09.93 N 2407-В 93.

Впервые обобщены сведения по фенологии весенней миграции птиц в котловине Торейских озер (Читинская обл.). Приведено более 2 тыс. дат начала пролета для 217 видов птиц. Дана характеристика видовой последовательности весенней миграции.